let, and milk are staple articles of diet, and may be supplemented by fish, meat and vegetables, depending upon the resources of the individual families.

Although trails link the principal towns of Trucial Oman and Muscat, coastwise dhow traffic forms the chief means of communication. Steamers from Indian to Persian Gulf ports call irregularly at Dibai and Sharja. A flying boat station and an airport are located at Dibai and Sharja, respectively, and are used occasionally by commercial airlines.

ENVIRONMENT AND SANITATION

Water is scarce throughout most of this region. Supplies for domestic and irrigation purposes are obtained from springs, wells and rain-water cisterns, but underground sources are unreliable, except in limited areas north of Dibai. Artesian waters are found chiefly in the vicinity of Sharja. The western part of the territory is particularly arid: water for Abu Dhabi is transported by boat from Dibai.

The standards of sanitation are generally low. The methods of sewage disposal are primitive, and, although latrines are employed in the towns, indiscriminate pollution of the soil is a widespread practice.

The insects and the animals of medical importance native to Trucial Oman are comparable with those encountered under similar environmental conditions along the eastern coast of Arabia. Few entomologic studies have been recorded, but *Anopheles culicifacies* is known to be present, and is regarded as the principal vector of malaria. It breeds prolifically in wells, cisterns and irrigation ditches. *A. stephensi* also has been identified at Khor al Kalba, and is probably a vector in some localities. Flies are plentiful in towns and villages, and several species undoubtedly are implicated in the transmission of intestinal and eye infections.

HEALTH SERVICES AND MEDICAL FACILITIES

Public health services are almost non-